Manufacturing Process for Crystalline Structures Capable of Forming Extremely Powerful Permanent Skyrmion Lattices with Calibration Suitable for Highly Efficient Mass Inversion of Electromagnetism for Improved Temporally Inverse Communications Capability

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Introduction

Building upon work started in 2019 with the discovery that mass inversion of electromagnetism is made possible by the interaction of quantum magnetism and quantum electricity (magnetons and neutrinos) and further building upon the 2021 concept for the use of skyrmion lattices to increase the spin velocity and therefore the discrete magnetic moment of individual photons prior to bringing about their direct interaction with a secondary skyrmion lattice in order to use the combined magnetism of the individual photons and the lattice in order to achieve the final step of inverting the mass of the photons (or at least some of their associated neutrinos; enough to be detected using sensitive equipment.)

That concept, however revolutionary it may have been, may be improved upon.

Abstract

Crystalline structures, given that they are already in a lattice configuration, lend themselves to use for the aforementioned purpose. This, when coupled with an insight gained by this author when working to determine what makes natural photosynthesis as efficient as it is has culminated in an advancement in the field of inverting the mass of electromagnetism with greater efficiency than made possible through the publication of March 17, 2021. The ability to achieve an improvement in efficiency (likely several orders of magnitude greater than possible via the use of nickelate-based skyrmion lattices,) of course, would make inevitable the development of a robust temporally inverse communications capacity.

In natural photosynthesis, protein structures exert Coulomb forces in a particular, concerted way which brings about what may be termed asymmetrical electron distribution within electron clouds. What this implies for photosynthesis and our attempts as synthetic duplication of this process is that the distribution of electrons within an electron cloud is not always symmetrical as the physics community currently believes. Aggregated Coulomb forces are, indeed, capable of creating asymmetries of these clouds. In photosynthesis, areas in which electrons are less likely to appear at any given moment in time may be termed locally anionized space within an electron cloud. In these anionized spaces, photons are more likely to be converted into electrons, resulting in the generation of electricity from light.

The asymmetry introduced to individual atoms' electron clouds within protein structures is comparatively modest, but even this modest asymmetry is capable of massively improving the likelihood of photon-to-electron conversion. This being the case, what if it were possible to create an asymmetry so dramatic that an electron cloud could be constrained so as to resemble the rings of Saturn?

Not only would these atoms be phenomenally efficient at converting light into electricity, much more importantly, each of these atoms would become a powerful skyrmion in its own right. It is possible to bring about this condition with respect to the atoms of a crystal in the following way:

A synthetic crystal with two primary components, one soft and placed on the inside of the overall body and the other hard and forming a shell around the soft material may be formed in an autoclave. The "soft" component may be composed of quartz, but the "hard" component would consist not simply of diamond, but of diamond doped with ferromagnetic material.

The diamond would need to be doped with this material in order to enable its manipulation by a powerful magnetic field. As diamond is the only material sufficiently hard to both alter the shape of another, softer mineral and it is the only material sufficiently strong to contain pressurized minerals such as quartz, the only practical mechanism one might use to bring about a pressure gradient in a solid crystal such as quartz is to apply a single pulse of a megatesla-strength field to a ferrous-doped diamond shell encasing that quartz with a sharp magnetic gradient.

This field would be oriented so as to cause the entire quartz body to become compressed by the diamond which would, in turn, be acted upon by the field. As diamond would tend to hold its shape in the aftermath of this compression, the pulse would cause a cylinder consisting of this quartz and doped diamond to become crimped.

The quartz within the shell would, at this point, find itself under extreme pressure, but that pressure would vary depending upon which section of the quartz were examined. The "top" of the cylinder would experience a somewhat greater degree of compression with relation to the bottom, but the entire body would be compressed sufficiently to bring about extreme asymmetry of the electron clouds of the atoms composing the quartz due to the mechanical force exerted by the Asymmetrically Anvilized Shell (AAS.) The upper hemisphere of the AAS would be doped with a slightly higher concentration of ferrous material in order to deliberately bring about a misalignment in an otherwise perfect crystalline structure. This, when combined with placed the upper hemisphere of the cylinder in closer proximity to the megatesla field generator would conspire to cause the nodes of the quartz to be pushed into closer proximity toward the top of the cylinder than they would be at the bottom.

The extreme mechanical force acting continually against the quartz would force its electrons to occupy ring-like orbits running from "top" to "bottom" assuming

that the magnetic constriction event squeezes the cylinder from the sides (which it ought to do.) Light (ideally conveying data) would be made to enter the lattice from the bottom where it would pass directly between these lattices. With each near-passage to a skyrmion lattice (the lattices being literally formed by the elongated electron clouds of the atoms in the crystal,) the spin velocity and therefore the discrete magnetism of the light would be increased non-trivially. As the light travels toward the "top" of the crystal (under the greatest compression and also in a state of misalignment with remainder of the crystal due to experiencing increased mechanical actuation by the magnetic field due to the corresponding sections of shell containing greater amounts of iron,) light that has already passed repeatedly between skyrmions as through a series of keyholes would eventually directly collide with with electrons in orbit around atoms in these misaligned atoms, striking them edge-ways.

The extent to which the mass of electromagnetic energy sc. light may be inverted is a function of the product of the discrete magnetism of the individual photons as well as any other magnetic field it comes to interact with. As both the photons' discrete magnetism as well as the lattice's magnetism would be extremely powerful (driven ultimately by mechanical compression that has its genesis in a single pulse of a megatesla magnetic field) a high proportion of the energy of the photon may be expected to be mass-inverted rather than a mere smattering of neutrinos, raising the possibility of transporting coherent light into our own past.

Conclusion

Critically, this novel approach to inverting the mass of electromagnetism opens the door to mass-inverting coherent electromagnetism such as light that might be more easily detected upon arrival than the faint neutrino signatures which currently require ultra-cold rubidium-doped gold-plated beryllium coupled with radio silence to discern.